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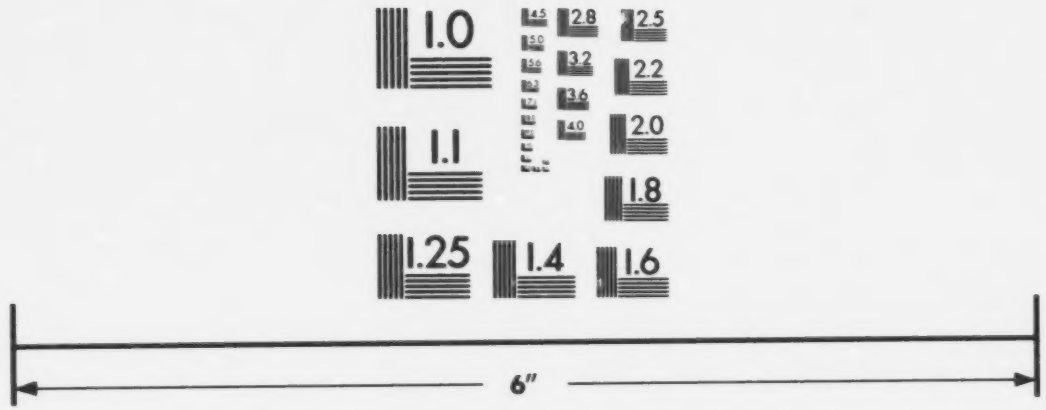

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MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MARCH 1981

Iran

Deputies Protest to Bani-Sadr--Tehran radio broadcast the text of a letter written by 122 Majlis deputies to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr protesting his previously reported statement about a plan being considered by the Majlis for the appointment of supervisors to those ministries for which no minister has been named. The letter reminded Bani-Sadr that the presidency, Majlis and government have credibility only when the Constitution is respected. It urged him to reread articles in the Constitution that define the president's rights and prerogatives in order to ascertain whether his recent remarks about the Majlis are permissible or are "contrary to the Constitution" and "insults to the blood of the martyrs." Regarding Bani-Sadr's charge that the Majlis has been concentrating its efforts on "eliminating" the president, the deputies pointed out that only 1 out of 41 bills and draft proposals presented to the Majlis by 1 February had any bearing on the president and that in the single instance the Majlis had tried to increase the president's powers, not decrease them. The letter asked whether the current vacancies in three leading ministries are not "more dangerous" than the Majlis draft proposal for supervisors, which has been shelved for a week to give the president and prime minister "another chance." The deputies called on Bani-Sadr to refrain from adopting "such positions" and not to spend his time on issues that create "dissension and disunity." In an interview reported by Tehran Radio, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said the three vacant ministerial posts will be filled by next week.

Broadcasting Criteria--The Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran radio and television network announced that it will no longer broadcast any statements, reports or programs that are not newsworthy. Its statement, broadcast by Tehran radio, asks all organizations, ministries and revolutionary institutions to stop requesting the broadcast of "local and marginal" reports.

Clashes in Tehran--According to the clandestine Radio Iran, antigovernment demonstrations took place in Tehran on 1 March in which the "enraged people" of Tehran tore up pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and President Bani-Sadr and clashed with revolution guards. The radio further claimed that the demonstrators burned down a bank branch and that Tehran students held separate antigovernment demonstrations on the same day.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Islamic Conference good offices committee arrived in Tehran on 4 March, Tehran radio's Arabic service reported. After a meeting at the airport with President Bani-Sadr and Gen Valiollah Fallahi, acting chief of staff of the armed forces, it left to meet with the Supreme Defense Council. The previous day, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a member of the delegation, arrived separately in Tehran, where he told newsmen that the good offices committee has reached "certain conclusions" that will be raised with the Iranians. Reporting his arrival and remarks, Tehran radio noted that 'Arafat later had talks with President Bani-Sadr.

Military Situation--An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, reported fighting in the Mehran, Susangerd and Abadan regions. An Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, confirmed the fighting on the Abadan front, noted gendarmerie operations on the Kan-e Sakht heights and claimed that an Iranian guerrilla operation penetrated a garrison inside Iraq. The radio later reported Iraqi artillery fire on residential districts of Ahvaz.

Iraq-Jordan

King Husayn arrived in Baghdad on 3 March and met with President Saddam Husayn on the same day. An Amman radio report on his arrival notes that the talks were to be "on

the development of events in the Arab homeland and the close fraternal ties between the two countries."

PDRY-USSR

According to Moscow radio, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev held a meeting in Moscow during which the two men expressed satisfaction with the "successful development" of links between the CPSU and YSP.

Oman

In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawy 'Abdallah denied that his country has granted bases to the United Stats. Oman has agreed, he stressed, only to provide "facilities" for U.S. forces "in circumstances that involve no injury to our sovereignty or harm to our neighbors." He added that the facilities are "conditional and subject to our approval" and that Oman is not willing to become involved in any conflict.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech--In a speech broadcast live by Tripoli radio on 2 March, Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said Libya follows a policy of "positive neutrality" in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the Soviet Union is a "friend without doubt," while the United States threatens Libya's independence. The Soviet Union, he added, has supplied Libya with "almost all" its weapons, while the United States will not even sell Libya cars. Al-Qadhdhafi criticized France for playing the role of "colonizer and plunderer" in Africa, but he praised France's independent foreign policy and offered to meet "at any level" with French officials to discuss Libyan-French friendship. He also reiterated Libya's right to establish unity with the Chadian people. Referring to Africans who enter Libya illegally looking for work, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya has the right to deal with them as it wishes, including the right to "mobilize" them, deport them or put them in camps.

Revolutionary Committees Statement--A statement issued at the final session of a meeting of Libyan revolutionary committees, broadcast by Tripoli's Voice of the Arab Homeland radio, pledged among other things to "continue physical liquidation of the enemies of people's authority at home and abroad" and to continue to fight U.S. "colonialism" in the area.

Afghanistan-Pakistan

The man who hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 720 on 2 March, forcing it to land at Kabul airport, has asked the DRA Government to request Iran's permission for the airliner to fly "through Iranian airspace," Kabul radio reported. The DRA sent the request to the Iranian Embassy but has not yet received a reply, according to the radio. It further reported that the hijacker denied earlier reports that he belongs to the Pakistan People's Party, saying that he is a member of the "Zulfiqar" organization. If Pakistani authorities announced this, he pledged, he would release the women and children passengers. Karachi radio later carried such an announcement, and the Soviet news agency TASS reported that 26 women and children and 1 man were released on the morning of 4 March. Earlier, Karachi radio's English service reported that the hijacker has two accomplices and that the Pakistani negotiating team that went to Afghanistan has not been allowed to establish direct contact with the hijackers.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HIJACKED PAKISTANI AIRLINER STILL AT KABUL AIRPORT

Passengers 'In Good Health'

LD031208 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] At 1630 yesterday, 2 March, a Pakistani Airlines Boeing 720, flying on Flight 326, landed at Kabul International Airport. During the flight, the plane, with 145 passengers [and 3 crew members], was seized by unidentified persons.

The DRA Government has taken all necessary measures for the release of the passengers, to ensure their safety and to resolve the situation. All passengers on board the plane are in good health. The DRA government is providing the passengers with food, blankets and other necessary facilities and will give them all possible assistance.

Hijacker's Affiliation, Demands

LD031844 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Our dear countrymen have been informed by a BAKHTAR statement that a Pakistan Airline Boeing 720 aircraft landed yesterday afternoon at Kabul International Airport.

'Alam Gir, the person who seized the Pakistan Airline Boeing 720, asked the DRA Government last night to ask the Islamic Republic of Iran for permission to allow the aircraft to fly through Iranian airspace. The Afghan authorities immediately informed the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At 1630 this afternoon, 'Alam Gir asked the DRA authorities for information regarding his demand; he was told that the Islamic Republic of Iran had not yet replied. He was asked to release children and women on humanitarian grounds.

'Alam Gir said that he does not belong to the People's Party, but to the Zulfaqar organization. He said: This action of mine is not an individual act, but has been planned by a political organization. He added that he is not a terrorist but [word indistinct] that is, he is a humane person. 'Alam Gir was asked if he had any personal request. He replied that if the Pakistani authorities admit via the mass media that he does not belong to the People's Party but to the Zulfaqar organization, he will release the women and children among the passengers, as they are our brothers and sisters.

According to another report, a formal Pakistani delegation arrived in Kabul for talks on the problem this afternoon. Although the delegation had no visas to enter Afghanistan, the officials at Kabul airport granted them visas. Members of the delegation expressed profound gratitude for this cordial attitude of the Afghan authorities. This afternoon the delegation met with the authorities of the DRA Foreign Ministry and asked them to keep the aircraft and its passengers in Afghanistan; this would be appreciated by the Pakistani authorities. The Afghan authorities will do their best to sincerely solve the problem in a humanitarian manner.

Pakistan Seeks DRA's Help

BK031441 Hong Kong AFP in English 1411 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Mar (AFP)--Pakistani officials in Kabul have asked for help from the Afghan Foreign Ministry to secure the release of 148 passengers and crew aboard the Pakistani Boeing 720 hijacked there yesterday, official sources said here.

Negotiations were said to be still going on between the officials--Pakistan's civil aviation director, Airline Customer Services Chief M. Nawaz Tiwana and Pakistani Charge d'Affaires in Kabul Rao Ali Bahadar--and the hijacker, identified as 'Alam Gir. It was not clear whether Mr Gir, who was said to be armed with a pistol and a grenade, had any accomplices on board the plane. He has demanded the release of 70 political prisoners in Pakistan, including his father and brother.

This is the first direct contact between Pakistani and Afghan Government officials after several years of strained relations. Pakistan does not recognize the Soviet-installed regime of President Babrak Karmal and the country is represented in Kabul by a charge d'affaires. The Afghan Government has given assurances for the safety and security of the airliner's passengers, who include 19 women and seven children.

Sources said that Afghan authorities were preparing a team for talks with hijackers. Meanwhile, the Pakistani Foreign Ministry is in touch with countries friendly with Afghanistan, such as the Soviet Union, to urge the Kabul authorities to ensure the return of the plane, the sources said.

Negotiating Team's Progress

BK031710 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The three-member Pakistan delegation headed by the director general of civil aviation, which arrived in Kabul this afternoon, made contacts with the Afghan officials in an attempt to secure the release of the passengers and crew of the hijacked plane. The negotiating team, which has been trying to establish direct contacts wi the hijackers, has not succeeded in its efforts as the Afghan authorities have not yet allowed them to do so.

Reports from Kabul prior to 2100 [1600 GMT] tonight indicate that the passengers and crew are safe on board and have been served meals. The civil aviation authorities in Pakistan later established radio contact with the hijacker who claimed that he had accomplices with him in the aircraft. Representatives of friendly governments are trying to facilitate the work of the Pakistan delegation, which has gone to Kabul for negotiations.

Women, Children Released

BK041030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Eighteen women and nine children of the hijacked Pakistan International Airlines [PIA] Boeing 720 in Kabul have been released by hijackers. According to information received at 1:30 pm today, the released passengers were taken to a local hotel by the Kabul authorities.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan Government has decided to send a special PIA plane to Kabul so as to bring back these women and children (?to the country). The Kabul authorities have already been requested to grant permission to the special PIA flight to land at Kabul Airport and bring back these passengers.

Rescue Plane Turned Back

BK041141 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 4 Mar (AFP)--The Afghan authorities today refused landing permission to a special Pakistani plane to bring back women and children released by hijackers in Kabul this morning, it was officially announced here. The plane which had left for Kabul was forced to turn back. No reason was given by the Afghan Government for the refusal.

PPP Denies Links With Hijacker

BK031615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] A BBC report says that Pakistani officials, after arrival in Kabul, have sent a message to the Pakistan Government saying that more than one person is involved in the hijacking. The report said that the hijacker has described himself as a member of the Pakistan People's Party [PPP], but the party itself has denied this and said it has nothing to do with the hijacking. Party leader Mrs Bhutto is reported to have said that the hijacking demonstrates that many people are desperate for a change in Pakistan.

Ziaul Haq Condemns Hijacking

BK040327 Karachi Domestic Services in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Addressing Pakistani nationals in Jidda on 3 March, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq condemned the hijacking of the Pakistan International Airlines airliner to Kabul. He said that there is no need to be extraordinarily concerned about it, as such things happen in other countries as well. He said that certain people in Pakistan believe in aggressive policies. Their procedure is to resort to strikes, set fires to buses and damage national property as if it were enemy property. People with Islamic ideals do not resort to such practices. He said that it has always been his aim to bring sanity to politics.

CTK INTERVIEWS KESHTMAND ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

LD021720 Prague CTK in English 1529 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 2 Mar (CETEKA)--The plan of social and economic development of Afghanistan for the next year starting in Afghanistan on March 22 is characterized mainly by an effort to further consolidate the economy, develop industry and agriculture, and reconstruct the facilities damaged by bandits, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand has told CETEKA.

The Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy premier said that the biggest sums will be invested in industry, agriculture and transport. The plan envisages mainly the construction of industrial plants, new mechanization centers and other agricultural facilities, and the establishment of big state transport organizations.

As for the results achieved in the past year, Keshtmand stated that serious damage to the country's economy was caused by bandits sent to Afghanistan from abroad. "In spite of this, we have scored successes in many spheres," the Afghan representative said, pointing particularly to the stability in prices, which is considered the greatest success. Good results have been achieved in the production of wheat and fruit, but problems remain in the production of sugar-beet and cotton, mainly due to the sabotage actions carried out by bandits.

The successes achieved in the Afghan economy are the result of efforts exerted by the Afghan People's Democratic Party and the government, and of the aid provided to the country by socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union, which supplies Afghanistan with the most needed goods such as oil products, sugar, fertilizers, seed, consumer goods, etc; Keshtmand said, and pointed also to the aid provided to Afghanistan by Czechoslovakia, among other things by its deliveries of Tatra lorries.

On the role of the state sector Keshtmand said that its significance is increasing. A consultative economic council has been established to coordinate, in cooperation with the government, the activity of individual sectors of the economy. The private sector has its possibilities mainly in small enterprises.

GANDHI RECEIVES NOTE OF THANKS FROM KHOMEYNI

BK031624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni has expressed the hope that the oppressed nations of the world will get back their rights, under the leadership of their committed leaders. He said this in a message written in his hand to Mrs Gandhi, thanking the prime minister for her message of congratulations on the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

FRG PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT NEW DELHI

BK040807 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] A ceremonial reception was accorded to President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany when he arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 6-day state visit to this country. He is accompanied by Madame Carstens and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Genscher. The visiting dignitary was received at the airport by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Mrs Reddy and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. Among others present at the airport were some of the members of the Union Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps.

Welcoming Carstens, President Reddy said it is a matter of particular pleasure to us that Carstens had chosen India as the first country in Asia for a state visit. Reddy said the FRG president's visit will provide a unique opportunity for exchange of views on the current international situation, as well as on bilateral matters.

Carstens, in his reply, said that he greets India as one of the world's greatest democratic countries. He said India's success in the field of green revolution and industry and technology deserves world recognition and admiration.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES STATE VISIT

Rao Banquet Toast

BK271603 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1524 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao hosted a dinner in honour of Emilio Colombo, foreign minister of Italy, in New Delhi on 26 February tonight. Proposing the toast, Narasimha Rao said:

"Excellency, we have been keenly looking forward to your visit to India. Your eminent qualities and rich experience as a senior statesman of Italy are well known. Your visit has provided us with an excellent opportunity for a friendly exchange of views on issues of interest to both our countries and which have a bearing on the future of this increasingly interdependent world of ours. I also hope, minister, that your stay in our midst will enable you to acquire a better understanding of the hopes and aspirations of our people for socio-economic development and the means which they have chosen to realise these goals.

"Our two countries are heirs to two of the most illustrious civilisations that have adorned the history of mankind. Just as olive oil, wine and terra cotta pottery from Italy--some of them even identifiable as being from the city of Areszo-had formed part of daily delights of the imperial courts of ancient India, the highly priced Indian spices and luxurious fabrics and ornaments had captured the imaginations of the Roman ladies.

"Italy's glorious achievements in art and architecture, as well as its tremendous contribution as an early fountainhead of art, of government, of law and administration, were well known among our scholars and students. Marco Polo's odyssey through India in the 13th century and heroic struggle of Garibaldi and Mazzini for the independence and unification of Italy in the last century stirred the hearts and minds of every school child in our country.

"India and Italy may be geographically far apart, diverse in their historical background, cultural traditions and socio-economic conditions, but they have much in common too. Both share a deep commitment to peace, detente, international cooperation and justice and orderly progress. Perhaps the closest link between them arises from a common adherence to parliamentary democracy, the rule of law and respect for individual dignity and liberty. Our two countries need to strengthen their mutual efforts to combat the threat to the peace and security of the world posed by poverty, hunger and illiteracy that stalk large parts of the developing world and to redress the growing imbalance and inequality between the rich and the poor countries.

"Today, the international situation has become critical and is marked by several areas of tension and some of actual conflict. The process of detente has come to a halt. The armaments race is acquiring new and menacing dimensions with the growth and development of yet newer weapons of mass destruction. Recent developments in southwest and Southeast Asia pose a threat to peace and stability of the countries in the region. Great power military competition in the Indian Ocean is also steadily increasing, thereby frustrating our efforts to make the ocean into a zone of peace. Though India and Italy may view some of the problems in differing lights and assess their solutions differently, both recognise the imperative need for lessening of tensions and the commencement of the process of dialogue for peaceful resolution of differences.

"Happily, no contentious bilateral problems bedevil our friendly relations. Nevertheless, it is our earnest desire that the two countries should energetically strive to expand the volume and areas of our cooperation. We need to identify new and durable forms of economic cooperation. There is scope for diversification of trade. We must also explore possibilities of joint action in third countries. A conscious effort must be made on both sides to encourage more contact between officials and representatives of business and industry to facilitate greater mutual understanding. There is also need for more contact between our parliamentarians and opinion makers. I am glad that the cultural exchange programme has completed its first year of successful operation and I hope that the science and technology agreement signed in 1979 will also lead to greater contacts in these areas.

"May I, in conclusion, wish your excellency and the distinguished members of your delegation a pleasant stay in our country. Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I invite you to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of the distinguished foreign minister of Italy, His Excellency Emilio Colombo, and to the increasing friendship between the peoples and governments of Italy and India."

Colombo Press Conference

BK271727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Feb (AFP)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said here today, at the end of his official talks with Indian leaders, that the two governments would work together to reduce crisis and points of tension in various parts of the world.

Mr Colombo told a press conference here that his talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao and other officials covered bilateral relations and international issues like Afghanistan, the Gulf war, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Stressing that the world situation had never been so serious before, he noted that the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi made a major contribution towards peace. He said his 2-day talks here also covered Poland, the North-South dialogue and the recent proposal by Soviet president Leonid Brezhnev for resumption of dialogue with the United States. Although the Indian and Italian views were close on many items, Mr Colombo emphasized that Italy reflected the position of an integrated Europe and India that of the Nonaligned Movement. Mr Colombo gave a flat "no" when a journalist asked if his admiration for the nonaligned would make his country join the movement.

On bilateral relations, the minister noted his visit was partly aimed at improving economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. He said his government had placed U.S. $100 million in credit at the disposal of India for boosting trade and investment in India by Italian enterprises. An Italian mission representing agriculture, trade and commerce, energy and tourism would visit India shortly to study the economic situation, he added.

Earlier today Mr Colombo and Indian Finance Minister R. Venkataraman signed a technical cooperation agreement under which Italy would make available experts, training facilities and technical [word indistinct] to India. The details of this assistance would be worked out later. The agreement would also provide for a credit of U.S. $20 million to cover Italian exports to India. Italian officials explained that the export credit was part of the U.S. $100 million Mr Colombo mentioned at his press conference. Mr Colombo also called on the Indian ministers for petroleum, commerce and energy during the day for brief exchanges of views. He will make a sightseeing tour of Varanasi and have a boat ride in the Ganges tomorrow before leaving for Rome.

ECONOMIC SURVEY REPORTS PRODUCTION, ENERGY INCREASES

BK021144 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0920 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The economy showed distinct signs of improvement in 1980-81, especially in the second half of the year, according to the economic survey presented in Parliament. It points out that performance of the infrastructure has improved significantly. Consequently, industrial production has been showing noticeable recovery in recent months. Indications are that foodgrain production in 1981 may even exceed the earlier peak level of 132 million tonnes reached in 1978-79.

The survey refers to the importance of the integrated rural development programme and the national rural employment programme as major instruments of the anti-poverty programme. Efforts were directed at ensuring an adequate supply of coal to power houses and other priority sectors such as steel and cement.

In addition to rail movement, other means of transporting coal, including coastal shipping, were also pressed into service. Total electricity generation in the first 9 months of 1980-81 was 3.8 per cent above that in the same period of 1980. It is expected that for the year as a whole total power generated may be six per cent above the level in 1979-80.

Coal production (including lignite) in 1980-81 is expected to be 115 million tonnes compared with that of 106.9 million tonnes in 1979-80.

The increase in industrial production in 1980-81 is likely to be about 4 per cent. Since the middle of 1980-81, there has been a revival in industrial production and notable increases in production have taken place in key industries. The index of industrial production for July 1980 was higher by 1.9 per cent, for August by 1.6 percent, for September by 2.5 per cent, for October by 4.6 per cent and for November by 5.6 per cent over the corresponding months of 1979.

The output of several public sector units improved during April-November 1980, particularly the production of minerals and metals, coal, medium and light engineering, transport equipments and consumer goods. Some public sector enterprises under the department of heavy industry emerged as major exporters during 1980-81. Small-scale industries also made steady progress during the period under review.

INQUIRY REQUESTED INTO ATOMIC POWER STATION BREAKDOWNS

BK040332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] In the Rajya Sabha yesterday, Sunder Singh Bhandari, Bharatiya Janata Party, urged that a high-powered technical committee should inquire into the reasons for frequent breakdown of the atomic powerplant at Kotah in Rajasthan. In a special mention, he said since Rajasthan is facing an acute power shortage, the government should expedite the pending thermal project in that state.

BULGARIA AGREES TO SELL DIESEL FUEL TO INDIA

BK031634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Bulgaria has agreed to supply 100,000 tons of high-speed diesel fuel to India this year. During a meeting in New Delhi today, Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov assured Petroleum Minister Sethi that his country is prepared to meet any additional requirements from India. Sethi wanted Bulgaria to consider signing a long-term agreement with India for the supply of high-speed diesel.

At the first plenary meeting between the delegates of India and Bulgaria, the Bulgarian side agreed to supply other petroleum products also. Talks are going on for collaboration in trade and in industrial fields. While Khristov is leading the Bulgarian side, the Indian side is headed by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee.

ISLAMIC LEADER CONDEMNS OPPOSITION KARACHI ALLIANCE

BK030418 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Secretary General of the Jamiat-e-Ittehad-e-Ulema-e-Pakistan Maulana Gulzar Ahmed Mazahari, in a statement in Lahore, has said that the so-called Karachi Alliance has been formed at a time when there is a need for the entire nation to unite in facing internal and external dangers. He said that these elements are engaged in anti-Islamic and anticountry activities under a preplanned scheme and that they are spreading lawlessness in the country. He said that Pakistan was achieved after much sacrifice and that the nation cannot accept elements that are enemies of Islam.

SOVIET-PAKISTANI TRADE TALKS OPEN IN ISLAMABAD

BK281534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Formal technical talks on bilateral trade began between Pakistani authorities and a Soviet delegation in Islamabad today. The talks reviewed progress made in implementing the existing commodities exchange protocol, which expires on 31 March. The two sides will continue their talks for about a week, to work out the details of the new protocol.

Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Grishin will arrive in Islamabad on 8 March to lead his country's delegation in the talks and to initial the new protocol. A radio Pakistan correspondent says under the existing commodity exchange protocol, each country will exchange goods worth $28.5 million.

MINISTER SAYS 200-MILE FISHING LIMIT TO BE ENFORCED

BK281047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Stringent action will be taken against foreign trawlers found engaged in illegal fishing within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone along the Pakistan coast. This was stated by Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Rear Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua, while addressing fishermen at a fish harbor in Karachi today. The minister said the measures to prevent illegal fishing inside the zone are being further tightened. He outlined various measures taken by the government for development of fisheries.

UAE PRESIDENT LEAVES LAHORE FOR ABU DHABI 2 MAR

BK020825 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] President of the United Arab Emirates Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan left Lahore for Abu Dhabi yesterday evening at the end of an 8-day private visit. Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani and other high officials bade him farewell at the airport.

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE ARRIVES FOR SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

'Arafat Arrives 3 Mar

LD031748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman and one of the members of the political mission investigating the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, and Hani al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee member, arrived in Tehran from Jidda this afternoon. They were welcomed by responsible state personalities and the PLO ambassador in Tehran.

Yasir 'Arafat took part in a press, radio and television conference at the airport. When asked why he had come to Iran without a delegation, he said: The delegation has completed its work in Jidda. Therefore I decided to arrive in Iran in advance, but there is no particular reason for this. The other members of the mission will arrive in Tehran tomorrow. As for the results of the mission's talks during the past 48 hours with Iranian and Iraqi authorities, he said: Talks and an exchange of views took place in Jidda in this connection and we arrived at certain conclusions, which we will raise later in our talks with our Iranian brothers. He added: Apart from the members of the mission, we have not held talks with any other responsible officials in Jidda. Yasir 'Arafat said: I am not the mission's official spokesman. Mr Habib Chatti is the official spokesman, and he will arrive in Tehran tomorrow.

When asked his opinion of the mission's talks with the two sides, Yasir 'Arafat said: I expect that God will help us to achieve success.

According to a PARS report, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, after arriving in Tehran tonight, met Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. Yasir 'Arafat informed our president about the talks conducted by the mission investigating the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and learned his views on the subject in turn. The talks are continuing.

Others Arrive 4 Mar

GF040941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] PARS has reported that the members of the delegation commissioned to investigate the war imposed on Iran by Iraq arrived in Tehran this morning. The delegation was received by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces. The agency added that the delegation members held a session at the airport in the presence of Dr Bani-Sadr, acting Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces General Fallahi and commanders of the three forces. After the meeting, the delegation left the airport to attend the Supreme Defense Council meeting.

The delegation will leave Tehran for Baghdad today after holding a second round of talks with Iranian officials. It is then expected to return to Jidda and announce the results of its mission.

Council Discusses Peace Mission

GF041057 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session this morning under Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces. During this session, which was held in the president's office and in the presence of all the council's members, the report submitted last night by brother 'Arafat to Dr Bani-Sadr was discussed. The report was on the talks of the delegation commissioned to investigate the war imposed on Iran by Iraq.

Chatti Expresses Optimism

GF041104 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Habib Chatti, official spokesman for the delegation commissioned to investigate the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, told a PARS correspondent on his arrival in Tehran today that the delegation has come to Iran with a series of new proposals. Chatti added that the delegation is optimistic about the results of these talks and said that the delegation will continue its visits to Tehran and Baghdad until the talks achieve a final outcome.

Pakistani Meets Beheshti

GF031300 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Pakistani president's adviser, (Khawajah Mashur Hassan), who came to Iran with the committee studying the war imposed by the puppet Iraqi regime on Iran, met with Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti today. A counsellor at the Pakistani Embassy in Tehran, Zulfiqar 'Ali Qureshi, attended the meeting.

Beheshti Comments on Mission

NC041100 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Mar (AFP)--Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti today vehemently ruled out any cease-fire between Iran and Iraq without prior withdrawal of Iraqi troops.

The ayatollah, who also heads the dominant Islamic Republic Party, said at a press conference here that making peace without withdrawal of Iraqi forces would constitute "treachery against Islam, against the (Iran's) Islamic revolution, (and) the heroic people and innumerable martyrs of the revolution."

"As long as the Iraqi troops are not withdrawn", he added, "it is impossible to start work on other problems."

Asked what the Islamic good offices mission--back in Tehran today after a first visit last weekend--had achieved in its attempt to mediate in the Gulf conflict, Ayatollah Beheshti said: "These delegations can only find out the people and leaders' true points of view, in order to then make them known to the aggressors and make the (aggressors) renounce all covetousness."

Pakistani, Raja'i Aide Meet

LD031814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, the vice president of Pakistan, accompanied by that country's ambassador in Tehran, conferred this evening with Mr Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the prime minister's deputy and political affairs adviser. During this meeting, which lasted for more than 50 minutes, they discussed and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

PARS also reports that Mr Khaleeli, the Indian ambassador in Tehran, who returned recently from New Delhi, also conferred with Mr Mohammad Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the prime minister's political deputy. During this meeting, which lasted more than an hour, they discussed and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

LEADERS DISCUSS KORDESTAN SECURITY PROBLEMS

LD031724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, a 2-hour national security commission session was held this morning under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, in the president's office. The session was attended by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi-Kani, minister of the interior; Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the air force; Brigadier General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the ground forces; Colonel Foruzan, commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and a number of other military commanders. They discussed the country's overall security problems and made the necessary decisions.

According to the same report, after the meeting the interior minister said: A discussion and an exchange of views took place during the session and decisions were reached on security problems in the western region, including Urumiyeh and Kordestan. It was emphasized that in matters connected with security in Kordestan greater use should be made of the people themselves, so that the government can devote itself to carrying out the necessary development and cultural work. He added: We expect our brothers in Kordestan to aid the government in establishing security in the region, to enable the government to carry out its tasks there.

BANI-SADR, KHOMEYNI DISCUSS WAR, MEDIATION TEAM

LD031058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Dr Semyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, conferred this morning with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the end of this meeting, Dr Bani-Sadr told our correspondent: We talked about the war and the delegation that came to Iran, as well as the positions that should be taken.

In answer to a question about those ministries without directors, he said: Those have been and will be solved.

QODDUSI, MIZAN STAFF RECEIVED BY KHOMEYNI

LD031114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Qoddusi, the revolution prosecutor general, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. After the meeting he said: I was received by the imam to present a report about the activities of the revolution courts. During the meeting, he emphasized the point about an amnesty for prisoners on the eve of the New Year [starting 21 March]. He said that a greater number of prisoners should be released, especially those who are not detained in connection with important national issues or political offenses.

He added that most who have been detained in connection with narcotics and who are not members of international groups will probably be amnestied, God willing, and will be released on the eve of the New Year.

Also, according to the Central News Bureau report, the editorial board and a number of employees of the MIZAN newspaper were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The imam of the nation made a speech during the meeting.

Remarks to MIZAN Staff

LD032331 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service at 1712 GMT on 3 March carries an 8-minute announcer-read statement by Ayatollah Musavi Ruhollah Khomeyni to the MIZAN newspaper staff.

In the statement, Khomeyni says that the esssence of MIZAN--which in Persian means "judgment between right and wrong, truth and falsehood"--should be borne in mind and implemented and they its Islamic content should be observed. Khomeyni advises people to unite and refrain from doing anything to cause discord and give the regime a bad name, by creating the impression that it cannot run the country. He then urges once again that people unite, as the superpowers are lying in wait to hunt Iran.

MAJLIS PROTESTS BANI-SADR REMARKS ON PRESIDENCY

LD031324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, 122 deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly have written the following letter to the president:

In His exalted name. Your Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr, honorable president: We were informed through the mass media of your statement about the plan for the appointment of supervisors for those ministries still without ministers. In defense of the principles of the Constitution, we find it necessary to provide the following explanations for your information and for the information of the Muslim Iranian people:

1. You have written that the plan submitted to the Majlis will have very dangerous consequences for the country, that it is a sign of contempt for the free choice of a nation that has elected a president. In another place you say that, in addition to its other dangers, it will discredit principles voted on by the nation.

You must remember that, before the election of the president, the Constitution was also chosen by the majority vote of this very nation. The presidency, the Majlis and the government all have credibility only when the Constitution--which was paid for with the blood of martyrs--is respected. Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution define the activities of the legislature through the Islamic Consultative Assembly, through the approval of two-thirds of the people's representatives, or through referendum. According to articles 134 and 74, the definition of what is in the interest of the country is regarded as the responsibility of the government and the people's representatives. The determination of what solutions will contribute to the maintenance of the rights of the nation and the safeguarding of their interests, and of what issues will result in dangerous consequences for the country, are entrusted to the Majlis deputies by article 67.

2. You have written that: Through the creation of a certain atmosphere they wish to institute a new era of clashes. Unfortunately, this is not the first time that we have heard such remarks from the first president elected by the nation about the representatives of that same nation. You have repeatedly accused the deputies--who, in the words of the imam, are "the essence of the nation"--of seeking and monopolizing power and of hatching conspiracies, while leading large numbers of deceivers.

Due to the present critical conditions, we hold our silence in these respects and will leave our answers to these accusations for a more appropriate time. We merely urge you to read at least once what you write in your diary [newspaper column in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI]. For instance, we refer you to the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI issues of 16 November, 22 November and 14 December 1980.

3. You state that you are falsely alleged to have said that the bills submitted to the Majlis have the aim of getting rid of the president. In this way, you tried to justify the claim that you made earlier. The exact sentence in your interview with ENQELAB-E ESLAMI on 1 February 1981 is as follows: Everything they submit to the Majlis, either in the form of a draft or a bill, is aimed at eliminating the president. As of 1 February, altogether, 9 draft proposals and 32 bills had been presented to the Majlis, of which only the draft proposal about the administration of the Voice and Vision had any bearing on the presidency. Even in that bill the right that the Majlis assigned to the president was rejected by the Council of Guardians because, according to the view of the Council of Guardians, articles 134, 138 and 126 of the Constitution stipulate that the responsibility for the administration of the country and the implementation of the laws resides in the Council of Ministers; according to article 127, the president can only act as chairman of the Council of Ministers [mitavanad riyasat-e heya't-e vaziran ra be ohdeh begirad]. Therefore, he has only one vote in appointing the representative of the executive and he cannot have any special privileges.

So, of the 41 draft proposals presented as of 1 February 1981, only one draft proposal had any bearing on the president and in that draft proposal the Majlis tried to assign a special right to him. How can your claim, to be just and truthful, be taken seriously?

4. Elsewhere you have written that the solution to the disagreement should not deprive the president of his legal rights. Your legal rights have been defined in articles 113, 114, 124-129, 133, 135, and 136 of the Constitution. According to articles 72 and 96 of the Constitution, the question of whether a draft proposal or a bill approved by the Majlis contradicts your legal rights is entrusted to the Council of Guardians. We ask you to read once again the articles to which you referred and which define your rights and prerogatives and which, according to article 122, state that you are responsible to the nation only within the confines of those prerogatives, so that you may know whether you are allowed to make certain remarks after laws have been approved by the Majlis and the Council of Guardians, whether you are allowed to say what you did in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI on 23 November 1980 and 1 February 1981 or whether these actions of yours are contrary to the Constitution and are insults to the blood of the martyrs.

5. We ask you: A full 6 months after the start of the war against the lackey of the superpowers, at a time when our embassies are dead and inactive, at a time of economic blockade, when nearly 72 percent of raw materials and spare parts for industry and agriculture and many consumer goods and foodstuffs are being imported from abroad, and under conditions when we are faced with fiscal and foreign exchange difficulties, isn't the fact that the country still does not have ministers of foreign affairs, commerce and economic affairs more dangerous than if a number of deputies wish, in order to prevent the collapse of the country and in order to implement articles 88, 89, 134 and 138 of the Constitution, which have remained unfulfilled or defective, to present a draft proposal to the Majlis based upon the (?clear text) of article 41 of the Constitution?

Finally, we ask you to remember your oath and, so as to safeguard the respect of the imam and the blood of the martyrs, to refrain from adopting such positions under conditions when America and all world-devouring powers are conspiring against the Islamic revolution and not to spend your time and responsibility on issues that would have no result save to create dissension and disunity and to weaken the internal front. The fact that the Majlis has agreed to shelve the draft proposal for 1 week, providing the president and prime minister with another chance [to reach agreement], demonstrates that the Majlis follows the path of true thinking and true understanding.

NABAVI: CABINET WILL BE COMPLETED NEXT WEEK

LD031426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] A Central News Bureau correspondent reports that Behzad Nabavi, minister of state and government spokesman, speaking in a press, radio and television interview this morning, answered questions by local and foreign correspondents.

Regarding the meeting last night at the home of the revolution's prosecutor general, attended by a number of state officials, the minister of state said that this meeting and discussion concerned both cooperation among the three powers of state and completion of the Cabinet. The appointment of the three remaining ministers will be completed by next week.

The minister of state said that 10 ministers have reviewed next year's budget. In addition to taking into account the cost of the war and related matters, the budget also focuses attention on developmental projects, so as to take a step toward creating jobs and developing the country.

In conclusion, the minister of state referred to the delegation that came to Iran to investigate the imposed war and said that the government's view, in common with that of the imam and the Supreme Defense Council, is that the aggressive Iraqi forces must leave our country's territory before any talks and negotiations.

COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR COMPLETION OF CABINET

GF281627 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1430 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Friday prayers were held in the Imam Khomeyni Square of Tabriz yesterday under Ayatollah Seyyed Asadollah Madani, Imam Khomeyni's deputy and the Friday imam of Tabriz.

The participants in the prayers later signed a communique, which was conveyed to the government. Part of this communique read as follows: Unfortunately, the Cabinet is still incomplete and a number of its sensitive and important seats have not been filled. In the present situation of war we do not have a foreign minister. We do not have anyone to officially explain our innocence and grievances to the world. Despite the war and our economic crisis, we have neither a minister of finance nor a minister of commerce. There is no one to reorganize the economy. Up till now, Reagan has said twice that this government should go. We are aware that U.S. policy is aimed at setting up a (?central) nationalist government in Iran, opposed to the clergy. We know that there are a lot of reasons but we ask the president and brother Raja'i to complete the Cabinet in accordance with the guidance of Imam Khomeyni without delay. We also ask the (?deputies) not to deviate from the guidance of Imam Khomeyni or compromise on the existing situation.

TEHRAN DENIES BANI-SADR-RAJA'I-RAFSANJANI CONFLICT

GF031950 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Those who like to act crude and talk about illusory differences among officials of the Islamic Republic--between the president and the prime minister, between the president and the Majlis speaker--have not heard of the constant meetings among the president, the prime minister and the Majlis speaker in the Supreme Defense Council. Or perhaps they have heard about this, but persist in their ignorant and straying path.

Foremost among those who talk about these illusory differences and allow their imagination to produce unfounded stories is the At-Tikriti regime, which has never stopped carrying false reports in its newscasts about illusory differences. If these differences were as true as Baghdad radio and other imperialist trumpets depict them to be, it would have been impossible to hold a single meeting of the officials, whereas the Supreme Defense Council meets at least once a week to discuss the situation on the front and the latest developments in the war. The council includes Bani-Sadr, Raja'i and Rafsanjani, as well as the imam's representative and two representatives elected by the Majlis. All those who have been referred to as party to the differences are members of the council. If the enemies' claims were true. would it have been feasible for these officials to meet in the same place, discuss the country's most important affairs and adopt fateful decisions on the war?

Did they not ask themselves why there would be differences? If the differences were over portfolios, these can only be obtained in two ways: first, by election; second, by qualification. Have these people who enjoy talking about differences forgotten that the prime minister is chosen by the president and that the Majlis speaker did not get his post through a struggle over positions, but rather, through free elections?

The Baghdad rulers can ask the leaders of the Muslim countries, who visited the Islamic Republic and met with all the members of the Supreme Defense Council and who are now in Baghdad, about the differences fabricated by the imperialist circles. Let them ask Yasir 'Arafat, Sekou Toure or any member of the delegation if they found any differences among the president, the prime minister and the Majlis speaker when they met with them. Or did they find unity of thought, stands and words? If they were truly at odds with each other, they would have differed on the war and these differences would have emerged during their talks with the representatives of the At-Ta'if conference.

When we mention this fact we do not disregard minor differences in views, but such differences are natural in any country where the individual and personal views are respected.

REVOLUTION GUARDS COMMANDER MEETS WITH BANI-SADR

GF031741 Zahedan International SErvice in Urdu 1530 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] PARS reports that Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati, the imam's representative in the revolution guards, and Morteza Rezai, commander of the revolution guards, met this morning with Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces. Issues concerning the revolution guards and closer coordination between the revolution guards and the army were discussed.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE QUESTIONS KERMAN COURT DECISION

LD031424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] A statement was issued today by the president's office in connection with the sentencing of a number of teachers and students in Kerman by the city's Islamic Revolution Court. The statement, citing principles 68, 22 and 23 of the Constitution, demands an explanation of the expulsion and deportation of these teachers and students.

5 MAR TEHRAN CERMEONY TO MARK DEATH OF MOSSADEQ

LD031434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Statement issued by the public relations department of the president's office on 3 March]

[Text] In His exalted name. We hereby inform the liberated people of Iran of the ceremonies to be held on Thursday, 5 March, on the anniversary of the death of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, one of the founders of the anti-imperialist struggles in the East. The official program will start at 1500 at the University of Tehran, during which the president and commander in chief of the armed forces will speak to the people.

We expect the vigilant and aware compatriots to take part in these ceremonies with revolutionary order and to cooperate with security officials. We ask them to pay proper attention to the special statements and traffic regulations on this day and to refrain from carrying any placards or posters inside the university compound. We pray for the success of all who follow the path of truth for the implementation of the goals of the Islamic revolution.

177 DRUG ADDICTS RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY

LD271302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, in accordance with the imam's decree on amnesty for narcotics addicts, 177 prisoners of the Shiraz Islamic Revoltuion Court were released from Adelabad Prison in that city. They were released after the judicial authorities made ceratin that they had been reformed and cured of their addiction. After release, the prisoners attended Friday prayers in Shiraz.

RADIO, TELEVISION SET BROADCASTING CRITERIA

LD031446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Statement issued by the public relations office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 3 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Because of limited broadcasting time and the need to observe the criteria governing news reporting, it is deemed necessary to point out that henceforth this section will refuse to broadcast any statement, report or programs that do not possess the necessary news value. Thus, we request all organs, ministries and revolutionary institutions, whether governmental or nongovernmental, to bear these points in mind:

1. Do not request the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to broadcast your local and marginal reports, for henceforth such requests will go unheeded.

2. Refrain from sending statements and declarations that do not have essential and necessary newsworthiness. Henceforth, we will try to broadcast only the newsworthy part of such statements.

3. For preparation of reports or interviews, you should inform the news section at least 1 day prior to the broadcasting of the material.

We thank you for your cooperation.

CLANDESTINE RADIO BROADCASTS TO AHVAZ PEOPLE

JN221045 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] A new radio station has begun transmitting from Ahvaz to the sons of Arabistan (Khuzestan) in the Iraqi dialect, the language used by the majority of those living in the area. The radio is broadcasting under the name of Voice of Al-Qadisiyah.

Programming Content

GF030624 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz in Arabic was heard to sign on with fair reception on 858 KHZ at 0500 GMT on 3 March 1981. The radio broadcast a national song upholding Arabism and then was heard to announce the following:

"The Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz (Sawt al-Qadisiyah min al-Ahvaz). Oh Arabistani citizens, Oh children of Arab Ahvaz, Oh brothers in Muhammarah, Abadan, Ahvaz, Falahiyah, 'Unayzah and every town of village in our dear Arab homeland. Oh our 4 million Arabs, you have an appointment with the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz, which speaks to you with its roaring voice. It speaks in your name and expresses your hopes and goals. It is your voice; it is your radio; it is the voice of Arab revolution in the Ahvaz district. It is the voice of armed struggle in the country of Ahvaz. Listen to this voice and look forward to meeting with it every day, in order to receive instructions and the decisions of your revolution and to follow the news of your victories, the advances of your heroes and the defeat of your enemies. This voice is from you and to you. It springs from the center of your homeland. It comes from within Ahvaz territory and from all children of the Arab people in the Ahvaz district. This voice has only one goal: the liberation of this usurped district. Always listen to this voice, in order to hear your sons and daughters while they address you in a revolutionary manner, extend to you the call of Arabism and speak to you about Ahvaz, its history, its glories, the heroism of its people, the struggle of its children and everything in Ahvaz. This voice will extend glad tidings to you and will bestow honor upon you. This is the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz."

This introduction was followed by the following announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen: We greet you from the Voice of Al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz and meet you today and every day on 858 KHZ. Our broadcast to you will be in two parts: the morning session begins at 0800 (0500 GMT) and ends at 1100 (0800 GMT). The evening session begins at 1700 (1400 GMT) and ends at 2200 (1900 GMT)."

The radio then carried a 7-minute recitation from the Koran followed by a news and press review. Iraqi songs and national anthems were also carried.

On 2 March, the radio was heard to carry a short talk attacking the Iranian and Syrian regimes, along with Iraqi songs and a daily feature called "Know Your Enemy," which is directed at soldiers and discusses combat and defense techniques.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT TO LIBYA, ALGERIA

LD281154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Rabbani-Amlashi, a member of the Supreme Judicial Council and the cultural revolution headquarters, led a delegation that visited Libya and Algeria on behalf of the coordination council for Islamic publicity. In an interview with PARS, he commented on his trip, saying: Our trip to Libya and Algeria was very fruitful; we succeeded in describing the viewpoints of the Islamic Republic of Iran to these two nations and their officials.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Rabbani-Amlashi added that refusal to appoint a foreign minister has very much affected the work of our embassies and that the majority of them are inactive. He added that the absence of a minister in charge of the Foreign Ministry is felt more outside the country. He said that this deficiency will cause irreversible damage to the Cabinet, the revolution and the introduction of the true face of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the world. It must also be said that the creation of obstacles in the path of choosing a foreign minister is treason against the Muslim nation of Iran.

KABUL: TUDEH YOUTH CONDEMN ZIAUL HAQ

LD271828 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] The Tudeh youth organization of Iran has sent a message asking all youth and student revolutionary movements and organizations of the world to condemn the savage criminal actions of the Ziaul Haq regime and thus to express their solidarity with the struggles of the youths and students of Pakistan, and to unmask the Pakistani dictators, who have hidden themselves under the banner of Islam.

The Tudeh youth organization of Iran says in this message--which is published in a recent issue of NOMAH MARDOM, the central organ of the Tudeh Party: The imperialist regime associated with Ziaul Haq, which is shamelessly trying to hide itself under the banner of Islam, has now been changed into a base of imperialism, led by American imperialism, in the region and is carrying out the role of gendarme in crushing the region's revolutionary movements.

Ziaul Haq, that military dictator, has changed Pakistan into a base of spies and sinister robbers for (?hegemonist) China against revolutionary Afghanistan. They are also busy arming fugitive revolutionary Iranians to conspire against the Islamic revolution of the Republic of Iran.

It is said in the message that the reactionary regime of Pakistan, by following the policy of collusion with imperialism, is engaged inside the country in crushing the youth movement and the revolutionary students. With the cooperation of its hellish security organization, it is trying to supress their rightful struggles. The merciless martyrdom of Nazir 'Abassi under medieval torture and the arrest of Pakistani personalities and their savage suppression are examples of this antihuman policy.

It is also mentioned in the message that in suppressing internal and external cells, the Ziaul Haq regime is following the same policy as that the shah of Iran followed some dozens of years ago.

In this message, the youth organization of Iran, on behalf of all of its members and supporters, condemns the stifling actions of the Ziaul Haq regime and demands the release of political prisoners in Pakistan.

IRAQI OPPOSITION LEADER RECEIVES AMAL MOVEMENT GROUP

GF031324 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The Lebanese Amal Movement delegation currently visiting Iran met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim at his residence in Tehran today. Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim expressed his regret and pain at the sufferings of the Muslim peoples in Palestine, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Iraq and southern Lebanon as a result of the actions of imperialism against them. He added: The aggression by the infidel Saddam against the Islamic revolution in Iran occurred at a time when the Zionist enemy's planes are strafing our people in southern Lebanon. This is evidence of infidel Saddam's collusion with the agent Haddad and the Zionists in an imperialist conspiracy. Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim also paid tribute to the Amal Movement's decisive and courageous stands in the face of conspiracies to occupy southern Lebanon.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 422

LD031748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Communique 422 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Muslim and revolutionary compatriots of Iran: The situation on the battlefields of truth against falsehood, during the past 24 hours, are hereby brought to your attention:

1. On the Abadan front, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, firing accurately on enemy positions in this region, were able to destroy four enemy tanks, one antiaircraft gun, one vehicle, two ammunition dumps and several trenches and foxholes; they also either killed or wounded 40 personnel of the mercenary Army of Iraq. The enemy, just as before, cowardly opened artillery and mortar fire on residential areas of Abadan and damaged several buildings. During yesterday's operations on the southern front, 4 of our dear compatriots were martyred and 21 were injured.

2. Navy units of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the region of Khuninshahr destroyed several Iraqi positions and assembly points. They also destroyed one enemy vehicle carrying ammunition and killed several of their personnel.

3. The brave combatants of the gendarmerie opened mortar fire on enemy positions on the Kan-e Sakht heights and destroyed one enemy machinegun, two trenches and one assembly point. They also killed several Iraqi personnel and forced the enemy forces to retreat.

4. The brave combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed one enemy communications bridge in the (Biareh) region of Iraq with artillery fire and killed 16 enemy personnel. Also, our brother guards corps, with the cooperation of other armed forces, during a guerrilla operation, penetrated the (Shinwadari) garrison inside Iraqi territory, killing 15 enemy soldiers and destroying 10 Iraqi vehicles.

On 1 March 1981, on various battlefronts, the ground forces presented six martyrs to our Islamic homeland, Iran. During the same period, the navy presented two, and the police force of the Islamic Republic of Iran presented one. Also, on the same day, a number of our military brothers were wounded.

5. The self-sacrificing forces of Islam, in the region of Sanandaj, arrested 4 illegally armed individuals and captured 15 weapons and 3 boxes of ammunition from them.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ANTINATIONAL SPEAKER INCITES MOB IN FARS

GF281918 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] An individual named Moballeghi-e Eslami disturbed the peace by making speeches in a few cities of Fars Province.

After making a speech in Fasa, he left for Estahbanat, where he addressed a congregation at the local Jame' mosque. In his speech he attacked the government, the Islamic Majlis, revolutionary organizations and some government officials and asked the people not to turn on their radio and television sets.

Tonight, having been invited by the office for cooperation of people and the presidency [as heard], he castigated the radio and television as being a medium of conflict, lies and dissension and [word indistinct]. His speech incited the audience, and a group of about 300 people started shouting antinational slogans and attacked revolution guards with stones.

According to the revolution guards in Shiraz, the brother guards refrained from taking any action against the excited mob, which went on to attack the office of the Islamic Republican Party and the committee of assistance of Imam Khomeyni of Estahbanat, but, as a result of the foresight of the aforementioned organizations, no clashes took place.

After the speech by this individual and demonstrations by this group, the Islamic revolution guards of Estahbanat registered a complaint with the chief prosecutor and other responsible officials. According to a report, after his Thursday speech in Estahbanat, the said individual also made speeches in Dehdid and Eqlid, where he also created disturbances.

PARS: QOTUR REGION FREE OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD271718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] PARS, quoting the public relations office of the guards corps, reports that the Qotur region has been cleansed of counterrevolutionaries and is calm at present. The same report indicates that the majority of assailants in the Qotur region have been disarmed and that 500 firearms have been captured in this region.

'OUTLAWS' ATTACK MIANDOW AB, SANANDAJ SUBURBS

LD031812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] During an interview with the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Miandow Ab, a PARS correspondent learned that last night armed outlaws opened heavy and light arms fire from the Mahabad-Bukan axis on the police station on the road between Miandow Ab and the village of (Sogoli Tappeh). The firing lasted for an hour and was silenced by coordinated retaliatory fire from our armed forces deployed in Miandow Ab. During this clash, as a result of mortar fire, a number of houses in the area of Miandow Ab were damaged, but no casualties were sustained by our forces. There are no reports about casualties suffered by the assailants.

In another report from Sanandaj, PARS reported that counterrevolutionary elements who find themselves outcast have resorted to harassing our Muslim villagers, with help from the local feudalists.

TEHRAN REPORTS KURDISH, LEFTIST GROUPS CLASH

LD031830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Summary] According to a PARS dispatch it was learned this evening that during clashes between the armed outlaw groups in Bukan, three members of the Peykar group [leftist group] were killed. Confirming this report, the political deputy to the governor general of Western Azarbayjan told PARS this afternoon: During this clash, which took place between the armed members of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party and the Peykar group, three members of the latter group were killed and a number were wounded. He added: This clash took place last Friday, when differences arose between the groups.

RADIO IRAN: REBELLION BEGINNING THROUGHOUT NATION

NC032032 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our calamity-stricken homeland is, on one hand, involved in a war and, on the other, the scene of [word indistinct] of a bunch of ignorant power-thirsty madmen who have brought nothing but calamity, poverty, misery, blood, crimes and massacres to Iran. Amid a sea of shortcomings and shortages, and in the commotion of destruction and economic weakness, a group of godless people have, by various methods, started a war to gain absolute power. Moreover, in order to reach their inhumane objectives, they do not refrain from creating all types of misery for the Iranian people.

However, rays of hope could be seen during the past few days. The Iranian people, after going through a period of perplexity and after having to face the destructive effects of the antipopular policies of a group claiming leadership and struggle, have risen before all usurpers of power and the elements of Iran's destruction.

Every day, the people living in Iran's various cities and villages are increasingly joining the Kurdish compatriots who have been fighting for months against Khomeyni's regime. Esfahan, after more than 2 years, has once again moved into the (?forefront) of the struggle against oppression and [word indistinct] on Khomeyni's abominable face. Mashhad is ready to explode like a gunpowder depot. Tehran (?no longer) accepts the imposed silence. Hamadan once again, as in the past, is shouting for Iran's freedom. In Gorgan, Kashmir, Rasht and in many other Iranian cities, signs of rebellion can be seen. In one word, tne shouts of "Death to Khomeyni," "Death to reaction" and "Death to the enemies of Iran" are on the verge of covering all of Iran. All of this is for the sake of gaining freedom from the chains the corrupt regime of liars has put on the hands and feet of the Iranians.

The blind-hearted mullahs and their unturbaned (?toadies had thought in vain) that they could, by hooliganism, continue their abominable rule, which was, in fact, overt robbery. (?By acting so impudently during this time), as if they would be in power forever, it shows that they had not learned from the experiences of history.

Today they are faced with the strong fist of the Iranian people. The effect of this blow upon their wretched beings will (?be so strong) that it will [words indistinct].

This time the Iranian people have formed a (?movement) and are on the verge of an uprising that has the goal of resistance, a vast national resistance against Khomeyni's regime.

This movement will continue until the last stage--the overthrow of the oppressive and corrupt regime of the mullahs, along with their unturbaned associates, and the establishment of a national independent rule. From now on we will witness demonstrations, vast struggles, resistance and victories of people who have risen in unison to shout for Iran's freedom, for the fulfillment of a democratic government.

NATIONAL RESISTANCE MOVEMENT CABLES UNESCO

NC031237 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Feb 81

["Text" of cable sent by the National Resistance Movement of Iran to UNESCO--date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency, the director of UNESCO:

Since the usurpation of power in Iran in February 1979 by the elements of the present regime, sad incidents have taken place in Iran in the fields of culture and education. We are confident that Your Excellency is aware of the details of these incidents, since they were widely published in the majority of the world's press. Nevertheless, the National Resistance Movement of Iran deems it necessary to give Your Excellency more information, as follows:

1. All Iran's cultural structures have been violated and destruction has begun that still continues. Iran's written cultural works, manuscripts and prints have either been plundered or burned. Many historical monuments, mosques and shrines and similar buildings located in various Iranian cities, including Mashhad, Qom and Shahr-e Rey, have been basically destroyed. The pictures of this destruction were published in the world's important magazines. No information is on hand yet about the fate of the valuable objects plundered from Iran's archeological museum. Many old and priceless paintings have either been plundered or burned. Not only does the ruling circle not deny these acts of destruction, it considers them an act in accordance with Muslim canonical laws and praises and confirms them. The higher schools of skills and arts, where (?drawing has been prohibited and Muslim canonical punishment administered), were officially closed down by the ruling class, the professors being fired on various charges.

2. As regards scienc and higher education, in addition to the armed raids against universities and schools of higher education and the killing of more than 500 students throughout the country, the following destructive acts have taken place: Some 17 universities and 119 schools of higher education have been closed down. No information is available on when they will reopen. At present, 13,000 students are idle. Students abroad are facing financial difficulties and [words indistinct] (?youths have lost their hopes).

3. In the field of high school education, the destruction has started in another form. With the dismissal of nearly 100,000 teachers from duty, the classes are facing a shortage of teachers, and most have closed down. According to a recent decision, the girls' high schools have been practically closed down and therefore women's entrance to higher education institutes is being prevented. The lack of an education program on one hand, and the insistence on changing past education systems (?and the dropping of certain sciences from the curriculum on the excuse that they are Western) on the other, have limited the hours of weekly education. A number of high schools in (?cities) have also closed down completely because of political clashes with and opposition to the existing regime.

Elementary education, in comparison with the other fields of education, is in a much more deplorable and dangerous state. Basic Iranian culture lessons have either been dropped from our elementary system or altered. Efforts to use lessons such as canonical law and historic religious narratives instead of basic lessons have paved the way for the basic destruction of elementary education, and, therefore, the possibility of entrance into high schools and schools of higher education in the field of modern sciences has become either impossible or limited.

We are confident that Your Excellency heeds the point that all ancient cultures belong to mankind and not to a specific nation. With the undeniable documents in hand, which illustrate Iran's cultural destruction by the regime of the Islamic Republic, it is thought that the continuation of UNESCO's silence is not permissible. At the same time, in view of the fact that (?there exist) people who wish to upset Iran's educational order in various fields toward the end of expanding ignorance in the Iranian nation, it is very regrettable and surprising that the world organization of UNESCO, with its mission of elevating mankind's knowledge, is silent on these deplorable acts and that one can even think that such a regime is a member of that world organization.

The National Resistance Movement of Iran expects that no efforts in conformity with the important duties of that organization will be spared. If documents are requested in this respect, please inform the movement office so that they can be provided.

[Signed] The National Resistance Movement of Iran

RESISTANCE GROUP CABLES HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

NC031136 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text of cable sent by the National Resistance Movement of Iran to the International Human Rights Committee--date not given]

[Text] To the chairman of the International Human Rights Committee:

The present Iranian regime, which usurped power in our country in 1979, has, during its 2 years of existence, trampled on the most elementary human rights. You undoubtedly have been informed of this through reports and the mass media, since this destruction of our rights was so (?shocking) that it was widely reflected throughout the world; some of it was mentioned in Amnesty International's report as well. Nevertheless, the National Resistance Movement of Iran deems it necessary to once again recall the following:

1. Since its very beginning, the regime of the Islamic Republic has imprisoned its opponents, on various excuses and under different labels. Worse than this, in order to create fear and terror, it has also arrested and imprisoned a large number of innocent people under the same excuses and labels.

2. Corporal and mental torture is commonly used against this regime's more than 50,000 prisoners.

3. The prisoners have been and continue to be tried in courts known as the Islamic revolution courts. These courts lack any type of legal and judicial faculty, and hearings, the right to choose a lawyer and the right to appeal to the Supreme Court are nonexistent.

4. Political prisoners have been executed and continue to be executed on various charges such as sexual offenses, prostitution and the sale of drugs.

5. The prisoners' relatives, in addition to being harassed emotionally, face deprivations such as the confiscation of their property and the loss of their guardians.

6. Many of the religious minorities have been and continue to be sentenced to execution solely because of differences in religious beliefs, contrary to all norms of human rights. The killing of the said religious minorities, in addition to the method mentioned, has been carried out by terrorists sent to their homes. In one case, all members of a family of one of the religious minorities were burned alive and the agents sent to murder them did not leave until the family was wiped out.

7. A large number of Iranians from various social strata have left their homes and livelihood for fear of this regime and are living in other countries. The number of these people has thus far been estimated to be nearly 1 million. All of these people are deprived of the right to hire a lawyer to represent them. On explicit orders of the regime, even pensioners have been deprived of their pensions, the fruit of many years of their work. Sick people residing abroad who were compelled to travel for treatment are not even exempt from this savage rule.

8. A large number of national minorities, including women and children, have been killed by heavy artillery fire because of their legal and political rights.

9. The Iranian universities were raided on a single day by the regime's armed men; about 500 young university students throughout the country were either killed or injured. Since that date all universities and schools of higher education have been closed and the youths have been deprived of the right of education.

10. The receipt of bribes and the plunder of the property of people, or threats of prosecution by revolutionary courts are very common methods, and, in many cases, the people have been murdered in the same courts after their property was pillaged, in order to hide their [the regime's] crimes.

11. The murder of children aged between 9 and 12 on charges or prostitution, homosexuality and opposition to the revolution have not been rare.

12. The murder of the injured and the ill and of pregnant women are worthy of mention.

13. The murder of two men and two women by stoning by the so-called Islamic regime on charges of having sexual relations is one of the most savage and unprecedented acts of murder in contemporary history.

All of the cases of murder, killings, national plundering and of the destruction of Iran's world culture and the trampling of human rights during the rule of this regime are so numerous that they cannot be mentioned in a limited letter. By providing a summary, however, we expect Your Excellency not to spare any of the rights Your Excellency has and, if documents to prove these crimes are required, please inform the movement office so that they can be sent immediately.

[Signed] The National Resistance Movement of Iran

NVOI SCORES BANI-SADR FOR OBSTRUCTING APPOINTMENTS

TA032013 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The People's Expectation of Mr Bani-Sadr"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: 5 months have passed since the formation of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's Cabinet. However, up to this day the Cabinet is incomplete and several important ministries are still without supervisors. Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, not only pays no attention to an immediate resolution of this very important problem, all his statements and deeds are aimed at delaying this important matter.

Important ministries--the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Economy--are still without supervisors. Despite the fact that until now the necessity of immediately appointing ministers to ministries lacking supervisors has repeatedly been pointed out to Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, by the leaders of the revolution, the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the true forces of the revolution on one hand, and by the prime minister and the Council of Ministers on the other, he persists in his own views and is not ready to allow any individual to take charge of these ministries but those he favors.

Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, says that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Economy are among the most important and sensitive ministries. This statement is correct. Then, by virtue of their importance, he says that one should be very careful when appointing ministers to these ministries since not everyone can be appointed as their supervisors. There is no objection to the validity of this view either, and all have confirmed this. However, unfortunately Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, has not taken even one practical step to resolve this matter, in whose importance and sensitivity he himself believes, other than opposing all candidates proposed until now.

Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, accepts only one way of resolving the problem: agreement by the Majlis and government to any individual that he himself will introduce. The noteworthy thing is that it is not obvious on the basis of what legal standards and principles Mr Bani-Sadr considers this matter to be part of his sole right. Moreover, bearing in mind the fact that currently the statements and deeds of Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, are all indicative of his adherence to the line of the liberals, and considering the fact that right now he shares the same line with individuals like Bazargan, Yazdi, Qotbzadeh, Sabbaghian, Moqadam Maraqe'i, Nazih, Sahabi, Chamran, Entezam and others, accepting Mr Bani-Sadr's candidate to these sensitive and important ministries is something about which one should ponder. It is for this reason that the insistence by the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly on choosing suitable individuals for these ministries is a justifiable matter. The letter by 122 deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly addressed to Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, is confirmation of this indisputable fact.

In this letter addressed to Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, by invoking the principles of the Constitution and while pointing to the limitations of his rights, have once again demonstrated the good will of the Majlis and government toward terminating the undesirable situation that has arisen as a result of the president's obstinacy and stubbornness.

At the conclusion of this letter to Mr Bani-Sadr, the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly write the following: Finally, we ask you to remember your oath and, so as to safeguard the respect of the imam and the blood of the martyrs, to refrain from adopting such positions. The people expect Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, to stop being obstinate and to exert efforts to implement the spirit of the Constitution, since he continually speaks about its contents. The interests of the country should be placed above personal differences and differences in style. Those millions of people who voted for the president expected him to act in the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line and to refrain from egocentrism, monopoly-seeking and imposing his views upon others.

It is appropriate that Mr Bani-Sadr once again pay attention to the Constitution, which recognizes the approval of laws as one of the sole rights of the Majlis. Concerning the implementation of these laws, our country's Constitution again explicitly defined the rights of responsible individuals. Contrary to the view of Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, who considers the exercise of the duties of the executive branch as being solely his own indisputable right, according to our country's Constitution, the executive branch's duties are executed through the president, the prime minister and the ministers.

Under the present sensitive conditions, the interests of the revolution and its gains dictate that all who are faithful to the revolution, particularly the leaders, exert all efforts to consolidate the Islamic Republic of Iran and safeguard the gains of the revolution, and refrain from any act that leads to the weakening of our Islamic Republic.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

27 Feb Commentary

TA271847 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 February carried a commentary entitled: "The Dangerous Headquarters of the Counterrevolution." It said: Simultaneously with the intensification of the scope of preparations for aggression by U.S. imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the plots of the counterrevolution, the fugitive counterrevolutionaries abroad have also increased their endeavors. As we are aware, one of the centers of conspiracy and subversion of the counterrevolution is Paris, capital of France. The main headquarters of the remnants of SAVAK and the imperial regime is in this city. It is from here that treacherous elements like Bakhtiar, Oveysi, 'Ashraf, Zahedi and others plan their anti-Iranian plots and direct their agents. All of these anti-Iranian activities in Paris are, naturally, carried out with the knowledge of the French Government. Despite French public opinion, the Government of Frnace is playing an inauspicious role and has placed all necessary facilities at the disposal of these anti-Iranian bands.

We are all aware of the fact that the principle organizer and mobilizer of the activity of the counterrevolution abroad is U.S. imperialism and its espionage and intelligence services. However, one should not overlook the fact that its Western and imperialist allies, including the French Government, are partners and participants with U.S. imperialism in all anti-Iranian activities. Today all know that after the overthrow of the shah's regime, the French Government had and continues to have close cooperation with the United States in all attempts by U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution. This is a lesson to a number of government officials who believe that there is a difference between the nature of U.S. imperialism and that imperialism of Western countries. The Iranian people expect government authorities, including Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to protest, in the name of the Iranian nation, against the anti-Iranian activities of the French Government, and to seek help from France's progressive public opinion in exposing this policy.

28 Feb Commentary

TA282000 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 February carried a commentary entitled: "Let Us Put a Final Point to the Silence on the Dangerous Activities of the Liberals and Other Foes of the Revolution." It said: One of the committed clergymen once said that many of the errors committed today in our homeland are our fault. He added that he did not know why some administrators and leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not ready to perceive the principal origins of the difficulties of the revolution and country and why, while possessing sufficient documents and evidence proving that some people are agents of imperialism, they nevertheless keep quiet and behave as spectators. Two years ago, the liberated and independence-seeking nation of Iran, after years of bloody struggle against the Pahlavi regime, rescued its homeland from the cursed domination of U.S. imperialism and the corrupt regime.

World-devouring U.S. imperialism, following the repeated defeat of its plots and overt military aggressions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, did not desist from imposing a treacherous war on the Iranian nation, and, taking into consideration the defeat of this plot, is busy hatching other plots to inflict the decisive blow on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Amid all of this, the treacherous role of the compromising liberals, the U.S. Maoists, the extreme leftwingers and rightwingers, such as the MIZAN, PEYKAR and RANJBAR newspapers, is quite obvious. But as we can see, not only does no one protest against these agents of the CIA and the Pentagon; these foes of the freedom and independence of Iran in many cases and places enjoy the support of administrators and practically consider themselves on the same level as the president.

The foes of the Iranian revolution are overtly dragging our homeland to destruction. They organize disturbances and riots in varous cities, they attack the premises of organizations and political parties committed to the revolution, they loot and burn, as if there did not exist a judicial power or disciplinary organization in the country. The goal of all foes of the revolution is to divert public opinion from the plot of U.S. imperialism on one hand, and to make the people pessimistic about the Islamic Republic, on the other.

This same committed clergyman said that under conditions when our country is confronted with various plots by the enemies of the revolution, the administrator's correct stance assumes a special importance. "From this point of view, the stance of some administrators, especially Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, on some cases, especially on persons such as the Qotbzadehs, Yazdis, Chamrans, Entezams, Maragheis, Nazihs, Madanis and others, is astonishing and worrisome. Worrisome, because the first president of Iran, willingly or unwillingly, is now exactly on the line of the liberals--a line that the liberated people of Iran justly call the Brzezinski line, a line opposed to that of the imam. Mr Bani-Sadr's act of taking a position among the liberals' line has created an extremely dangerous situation. A common person in the country can place himself in any position he wishes, but anyone holding the office of president of the country cannot adopt the line of the liberals--a line that is diametrically opposed to the popular and anti-imperialist line of the revolution and leader of the revolution." When we compare some articles of ENQELAB-E-ESLAMI, (?propagator) of Mr Bani-Sadr's opinions, with the articles of MIZAN, pertaining to Mr Bazargan, leader of the liberals, we observed that they seem one soul in two bodies. (?That is why) the people say that the ENQELAB-E-ESLAMI newspaper has moved away from the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line.

In connection with these events, we should not keep silent and play the role of observers. The people did not make a revolution so that a few days after its victory, the liberals, U.S. Maoists and other U.S. elements could enter the political scene of the country so impudently and act freely to overthrow the Islamic Republican system. The foes of the revolution under any guise or role should be crushed.

1 Mar Commentary

TA012000 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 1 March carried a commentary, entitled "The President and the Calloused Hands," which said: In front of us we have Issue 180 of ENQELAB-E-ESLAMI, dated 31 January 1980. We wish to inform you of an article in this newspaper, whose director is President Bani-Sadr. It is entitled: "Due to Calloused Hands." The article reads: While walking in the street on 26 January, I met an old worker and asked him for whom he had voted. He answered: "For Bani-Sadr." Asking him why, he showed me his calloused hands, saying: "Because of these." ENQELAB-E-ESLAMI raises this issue (?claiming) that the Iranian toilers unanimously voted for Bani-Sadr because of their calloused hands.

Can the first president of our homeland claim that he has ensured the demands of millions of Iranian farmers and toilers and has carried out all of his promises to the nation? In this article did the paper ask the president how he has forgotten the affection he has for the oppressed?

Regretfully, we must say that the first president of our homeland, willingly or unwillingly, has not been true to his promises made to millions of oppressed people of Iran's cities and villages. The expectation of the toilers was and continues to be that their president would take steps to forever end the domination of the oppressors over the oppressed. It must be said that if the president, as he himself claims, is really acquainted with the problems of the (?needy), as well as with the nature of imperialism, led by world-devouring U.S. imperialism, he will undoubtedly understand the question as to why he has forgotten the oppressed and acted in this manner. How can one speak of the freedom and independence of the country, but be on the same level as the liberals--those demanding the return of U.S. imperialism to Iran--and with deeds and actions supply grist for the mill of world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the liberals?

At the beginning of the revolution, the president opposed the liberals and agents of U.S. imperialism, such as the Qotbzadehs, Yazdis and Chamrans, and considered the existence of these CIA agents in sensitive posts and (?centers) to be dangerous to the Islamic Republic of Iran. In order to answer ENQELAB-E ESLAMI's question as to why the president forgets the oppressed and why he acts in this manner, it must be said that the answer should be sought in the class and political dependency of big landowners and liberals. In our revolutionary homeland, the vigilant and toiling people will support a group, political party or organization, or a politician and social leader as long as they follow the popular and anti-imperialist path of the imam. Otherwise, they will be isolated from the people and will have no (?place) in society.

TABRIZ CITIZENS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST REGIME

JN011540 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Tabriz--Oppposition forces in most Iranian cities have protested against the terrorism, oppression and despotism of the reactionary authorities in Iran.

A few days ago, the Iranians who opposed the Pahlavi regime staged a demonstration in Tabriz in protest against the reactionary authorities. They clashed with the guards. However, the free people of Tabriz confronted the guards, killing one of them. Following this incident, the government declared martial law in Tabriz and prevented the people from leaving their homes.

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE LINK WITH LIBYA--The Iranian telephone company has announced that an automatic telephone link has been established between Iran and Libya. This is part of the efforts to strengthen political, economic and trade ties between the two countries. [Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Mar 81 GF]